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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/623,381	07/18/2003	Lex P. Jansen	03-118 (US01) 3194	
41696	7590 08/23/2006		EXAMINER	
VISTA IP LAW GROUP LLP			WILLSE, DAVID H	
12930 Saratog Suite D-2	a Avenue		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
Saratoga, CA	95070		3738	
			DATE MAILED: 08/23/2006	5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

			9
	Application No.	Applicant(s)	-
Office Action Summer.	10/623,381	JANSEN ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Dave Willse	3738	
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 Ju	lv 2003		
	action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allowan		secution as to the merits is	
closed in accordance with the practice under E	•		
Disposition of Claims			
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-30</u> is/are pending in the application.			
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw	un from consideration		
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.	m nom consideration.		
6) Claim(s) <u>1-30</u> is/are rejected.			
7) Claim(s) is/are rejected.			
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	colontian requirement		
o) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.		
Application Papers			
9)⊠ The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.		
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on May 17, 2004, is/are: a) accepted or b) ⊠ objected to	by the Examiner.	
Applicant may not request that any objection to the			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correcti		· ·	
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)	-(d) or (f).	
1. Certified copies of the priority documents	have been received		
2. Certified copies of the priority documents		on No	
3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior			
application from the International Bureau		d in this National Stage	
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	d	
2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3			
Attachment(s)			
1) X Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary	(PTO-413)	
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Da	ite	
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10-6-03; 10-29-04.	5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	atent Application (PTO-152)	

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The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because on line 8, "contacts point" should apparently read --contact points--. Correction is required (MPEP § 608.01(b)).

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: On page 4, line 7, -- a-- should be inserted after "comprise"; on line 19, "comprises" should be replaced by -- comprise--. In Figure 10, "108" should apparently be --112-- in view of the discussion at page 13, lines 3-6. Appropriate correction is required.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 5 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. In claim 5, line 2, "the web-like arrangement" lacks a proper antecedent basis.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

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having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1, 2, 4-6, 20-22, 28, and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Hanslik et al., DE 29 10 627 A1: Derwent abstract and Figure 3. The implantable network comprises at least one laterally resilient wire composed "of metals, metal alloys, ceramics, carbon and/or synthetics" (Derwent abstract, lines 4-5). In one embodiment (Figure 3), the network of wires is configured to be introduced into a cavity of a vertebral body. [Each of the threads or wires also meets the limitations of claims 1 and 2 both prior to and after being joined by welds or the like.] Regarding claim 4, the threads or wires are "individual" (line 1) at least prior to being welded together.

Claims 3, 23, 27, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hanslik et al., DE 29 10 627 A1. Regarding claims 3 and 23, PMMA would have been an obvious synthetic material because of its wide usage in bone repair and because of its advantageous mechanical properties and biocompatibility. Regarding claim 27, a bone growth inducing material would have been obvious to the ordinary practitioner at the time of the present invention because it is now common practice to facilitate osseointegration with such devices.

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Regarding claim 30, a compression fracture reducing device would have been obvious in order to enable the insertion of the implant into a cavity of the vertebra.

Claims 1, 4, 20, 22, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Renvert, WO 98/35628 A1, which discloses a bone implant comprising an elongate, laterally resilient wire of a biocompatible material (abstract; page 3, lines 11-20; page 4, lines 3-10), the wire being configured to be introduced into a cavity of a bone structure (page 4, lines 25-32). Regarding claim 27: page 4, lines 22-24; page 6, lines 21-23. Regarding claim 22: page 4, lines 6-10.

Claims 1, 4, 5, 20, 22, 24, 25, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Comfort, US 6,143,036. Regarding claim 5: Figure 4; column 6, lines 37-38 and 46-47. Regarding claim 24: column 5, line 66, to column 6, line 2. Regarding claim 25, attention is directed to MPEP § 2113.

Claims 2, 6, 26, and 28-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Comfort, US 6,143,036. Regarding claim 2 and others, the bone augmentation device being used to treat vertebral compression fractures would have been obvious to the ordinary practitioner in view of column 6, lines 35-53, because such a problem is often encountered. Regarding claim 26, the wires and the uncured bone cement being of PMMA would have been an obvious variant on the disclosed coatings or materials and the fibrin glue in order to improve the initial securement and in order to utilize the advantageous properties of PMMA. Regarding claim 30, a separate compression fracture reducing device would have been obvious for reasons cited above.

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Claims 1, 2, 4-8, 17, 18, 20, 21, 24, 25, 28, and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by Thomas et al., US 2003/0074075 A1. Regarding claim 2 and others: paragraphs 0007 and 0116. Regarding claim 7 and others: Figures 11a and 29d; paragraphs 0083, 0090, and 0106 through 0112. Regarding claim 24 and others: paragraph 0118.

Claims 3, 9-16, 19, 22, 23, 26, 27, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomas et al., US 2003/0074075 A1. Regarding claim 3 and others, the wire being at least partially of PMMA would have been obvious in order to enhance bonding with the PMMA bone cement (paragraph 0118) or to impart alternative properties to the implant.

Regarding claims 11 and 12, the inherent bone cement applying device being insertable through one of the outer tubes or cannulae described by Thomas et al. would have been obvious in order to maintain the minimal incision required. Regarding claim 15, a plunger assembly would likewise have been obvious in order to inject bone graft "for more successful healing" (paragraph 0118). Regarding claim 19, a compression fracture reducing device would have been obvious in order to gain access to the bone defect to be filled.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dave Willse whose telephone number is 571-272-4762 and who is generally available Monday through Thursday and sometimes on Friday. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Corrine McDermott, can be reached on 571-272-4754. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Dave Willse Primary Examiner Art Unit 3738